




Date: March 30, 2020

To: Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Thomas B. Modica, Acting City Manager 

Subject: **COVID-19 Federal Relief Legislation: The CARES Act**

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In response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the Federal government has enacted three phases of relief legislation: H.R. 6074—The Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act; H.R. 6201—The Families First Coronavirus Response Act; and, H.R. 748—The Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. A previous memorandum summarizes the emergency allocations for COVID-19 response enacted through H.R. 6074 and H.R. 6201. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide an overview of the third relief package, the CARES Act. Additional information on the CARES Act, including a summary table of main provisions and breakdown by issue area, is provided in Attachment A to this memorandum.

### **Overview of The CARES Act**

Immediately following the passage of H.R. 6201, on March 18, 2020, Congressional leaders announced the need for a third phase of COVID-19 relief. The following day, on March 19, Senate Majority Leader, Mitch McConnell (R-KY), introduced the first draft of the CARES Act. On March 25, after six days of negotiations and revisions, the Senate voted 96-0 in favor of the legislative package. On March 27, the House passed the legislation and the CARES Act was signed into law.

The CARES Act allocates an unprecedented \$2 trillion, the largest stimulus package in U.S. history, to assist state and local responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. It includes funding and resources for small businesses, direct relief for workers, economic stabilization for impacted industries and government entities, and emergency appropriations for the public health response. Below is a summary of the main provisions of the Federal stimulus package, many of which align closely with City Council's direction to provide economic relief for Long Beach families and small businesses. For a detailed breakdown of the funds allocated through the CARES Act, please see the attached summary.

#### *Small Business Relief*

The CARES Act directs \$349 billion to the Small Business Administration (SBA) to assist small businesses with fewer than 500 employees affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonprofit organizations, sole-proprietors, independent contractors, and other self-employed individuals may be eligible for these SBA loans. The legislation also provides more than \$10 billion for SBA emergency Economic Injury Disaster Loans to cover operating costs, as well as \$17 billion for the SBA to subsidize existing loans for six months. Additional relief is provided through

employee retention credits and deferred payment of payroll taxes. The law also gives workforce development boards more flexibility to use funds under the Workforce & Innovation Opportunity Act to prioritize training for those affected by COVID-19.

### *Relief for Workers*

A primary focus of the CARES Act is to offer relief for working Americans through direct payments, projected at \$250 billion. All U.S. residents are eligible to receive a one-time, non-taxable payment of \$1,200 per individual or \$2,400 for joint filers, in addition to \$500 per child. Rebate amounts decrease for individuals with an adjusted gross income greater than \$75,000 and for joint filers with an adjusted gross income greater than \$150,000, based on their 2019 tax return, if filed, or their 2018 return. Eligibility requirements include having a valid Social Security number. Most eligible residents will receive a direct payment without having to take any additional action.

As unemployment claims rise dramatically in California and in other parts of the country, the CARES Act allocates an estimated \$260 billion to expand unemployment insurance (UI) benefits for people who have lost their jobs during the pandemic. The legislation reimburses states for half of the costs they incur through their UI program. In addition to full check reimbursement, each recipient of UI benefits will receive \$600 per week for up to four months. Furthermore, the CARES Act expands access to UI benefits for workers who are not traditionally eligible, such as part-time, self-employed, and gig economy workers.

### *Economic Stabilization*

Another pillar of the stimulus package is \$500 billion for direct lending, loan guarantees, and investments in various industries and government entities to help stabilize the economy. The CARES Act directs \$25 billion in loans to passenger air carriers, \$4 billion in loans to cargo air carriers, and \$17 billion in loans to businesses that are deemed critical to national security. The remaining \$454 billion is reserved for other sectors of the economy, states, and municipalities impacted by COVID-19. The legislation outlines numerous regulations on the allocation of these funds and creates a Congressional Oversight Commission to provide additional transparency and reporting. The funding in this section must be used to retain at least 90 percent of the recipient's workforce with full compensation and benefits through September 30, 2020.

The CARES Act allocates \$150 billion to the Coronavirus Relief Fund to assist states and local governments with their COVID-19 response. Funds will be distributed within 30 days after the enactment of the bill. Each state will receive a minimum of \$1.25 billion, prorated by population, to cover necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency. As defined in the legislation, the population threshold for local governments to receive funding directly is 500,000 or more. With a population of almost 470,000, the City of Long Beach is ineligible for direct funding through the Coronavirus Relief Fund. However, the City may benefit from funds that go to the State of California and Los Angeles County. We will also continue to advocate for additional resources.

### *Public Health Response*

In addition to providing stimulus and relief for small businesses, workers, and critical sectors of the economy, the CARES Act distributes \$340 billion in emergency allocations to support the COVID-19 public health effort. This includes \$45 billion to the Department of Homeland Security's Disaster Relief Fund, \$1.32 billion in supplemental funding for community health centers, \$127 billion for medical facilities, and additional grants for telehealth services and programs. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will also issue \$1.5 billion to federal, state, and local public health agencies to pay for lab testing and COVID-19 infection control and monitoring. Several emergency allocations provide resources to supply first responders with personal protective equipment and other medical items to support firefighters and police officers on the front lines of the COVID-19 response.

### *Housing and Social Services*

In an effort to provide further relief for tenants and property owners, the CARES Act makes several temporary changes to Federal housing policy, including prohibitions on foreclosure and evictions. The law prohibits foreclosures on all federally-backed mortgage loans for a 60-day period beginning March 18; up to 180 days of forbearance for borrowers of federally-backed mortgage loans due to financial hardships related to COVID-19; and up to 90 days of forbearance on federally-backed multifamily mortgage loans. Furthermore, for 120 days beginning on the date of enactment, the CARES Act prohibits eviction filings for properties that are federally insured, guaranteed, supplemented, protected, or assisted.

Financial support for other Housing & Urban Development initiatives includes \$5 billion for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to address the economic and housing impacts of COVID-19. Of these funds, \$2 billion is for states and local governments that received an allocation under the FY 2020 CDBG formula; \$1 billion goes directly to states; and \$2 billion will go to states and local governments based on the prevalence and risk of economic and housing disruption due to COVID-19. An additional \$4 billion will go to Emergency Solutions Grants for eviction prevention activities such as rapid rehousing, housing counseling, and rental deposit assistance; and \$3 billion is allocated for various Rental Assistance Protections for Low-Income Americans programs.

### *Airports & Public Transportation*

Along with the loans outlined above for the airline industries, the CARES Act provides relief for aviation workers, as well as \$10 billion in Federal assistance for publicly-owned, commercial airports. These funds will help airport operators meet ongoing needs and manage construction projects as the COVID-19 pandemic impacts airport revenues. The law also repeals Federal Excise Taxes collection in relation to commercial aviation during the emergency. \$25 billion is allocated to public transit operators to continue offering services and work on construction projects, while ridership and revenues are down.

## Next Steps

Despite the unprecedented scope of the \$2 trillion stimulus package enacted through the CARES Act, some Congressional leaders have already indicated a need to negotiate a fourth phase of Federal relief. For the City of Long Beach, two broad resource constraints have not been addressed in existing relief legislation. These include direct Federal funding through the Coronavirus Relief Fund, which only applies to cities whose population exceeds 500,000, and reimbursement for the paid leave required by H.R. 6201. The City has been working closely with the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and our Federal delegation to advocate for additional resources to support local response efforts.

We will continue to provide updates on how Federal legislation impacts the City's COVID-19 response as they are available. If you have questions or comments, please contact Tyler Bonanno-Curley, Manager of Government Affairs, at [Tyler.Curley@longbeach.gov](mailto:Tyler.Curley@longbeach.gov) or (562) 570-5715.

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ATTACHMENT A – SUMMARY OF CARES ACT  
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**THIRD PHASE OF COVID-19 FEDERAL RELIEF LEGISLATION****The Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act***\$2 trillion stimulus package***SUMMARY OF MAIN PROVISIONS**

Small Business Appropriations	Relief for Workers	Economic Stabilization	Public Health & Social Services
<p><b>\$349 billion</b>—SBA 7(a) Paycheck Protection Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applies to businesses with fewer than 500 employees</li> <li>• Increases 7(a) loan amounts to \$10m through December 31, 2020</li> <li>• Expanded Allowable Uses—payroll, paid leave, insurance, mortgage/rent payments</li> <li>• 10-year loans, 100% government guarantee through December 31, 2020</li> <li>• Maximum loan amount—\$1m</li> </ul> <p><b>\$10.562 billion</b>—SBA emergency grants up to \$10,000 for immediate relief for operating costs</p> <p><b>\$17 billion</b>—cover 6 months of payments for small businesses with existing SBA loans</p>	<p><b>\$250 billion</b>—Direct Payments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovery checks of \$1,200 (gross income up to \$75k) or \$2,400 for joint filers (gross income up to \$150k)</li> <li>• \$500 increase per child</li> <li>• Based on 2018 income tax return or 2019, if filed</li> <li>• Amount reduced by \$5 for every \$100 above threshold</li> </ul> <p><b>\$260 billion</b>—Expanded Unemployment Insurance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payments to those not traditionally eligible for UI (e.g., self-employed, independent contractors)</li> <li>• Increase in UI benefits, additional \$600/week for 4 months</li> <li>• \$100m for grants to states to enact "short-time compensation" programs</li> </ul> <p><b>Student loan relief</b>—loan payment, principal, and interest deferral for 6 months without penalty to borrowers</p>	<p><b>\$500 billion</b>—loan for industry sectors impacted by COVID-19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$25 billion for passenger air carriers</li> <li>• \$4 billion for cargo air carriers</li> <li>• \$17 billion for industries critical to national security</li> <li>• \$454 billion to businesses in critical economic sectors, states, and municipalities</li> <li>• Negotiations placed more oversight and restrictions on allocation of funds</li> </ul> <p><b>\$150 billion</b>—State and Local Expenditures Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each state will receive minimum of \$1.25 billion</li> <li>• Limited to localities with 500k+ population</li> </ul> <p><b>\$1.5 billion</b>—Economic Development Administration</p>	<p><b>\$340 billion</b>—Emergency Appropriations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ \$15.5 billion—SNAP</li> <li>▪ \$450 million—Emergency Food Assistance Program to food banks</li> <li>▪ \$45 billion—DHS for immediate needs of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments</li> <li>▪ \$4.3 billion—CDC to support federal, state, and local public health agencies</li> <li>▪ \$10 billion—publicly-owned, commercial airports</li> <li>▪ \$25 billion—public transit operators</li> <li>▪ \$5 billion—Community Development Block Grant (\$2 billion to states and local governments that received an allocation under FY 2020 formula)</li> <li>▪ \$4 billion—emergency grants for people experiencing homelessness, including rapid rehousing, rental deposit assistance</li> <li>▪ \$3 billion—housing providers to help low-income tenants assisted by HUD</li> </ul>



**BREAKDOWN BY ISSUE AREA****I. SMALL BUSINESS RELIEF****SBA 7(a) Loan Program – \$349 billion**

- Loan programs for businesses with fewer than 500 employees
- Increases government guarantee to 100% through December 31, 2020
- Eligibility for loans: small businesses, 501(c)(3) nonprofit, 501(c)(19) veteran's organization, or Tribal business (applies current SBA affiliation rules to eligible nonprofits)
  - Includes sole-proprietors, independent contractors, and other self-employed individuals as eligible for loans
- Establishes maximum loan amount at \$10 million through December 31, 2020—provides formula by which loan amount is tied to payroll costs incurred
  - Allows complete deferment of payments for at least six months and not more than a year
- Allowable uses of loan: payroll support, paid leave, insurance premiums, mortgage, rent, and utility payments

**SBA Emergency Grants – \$10 billion**

- SBA emergency EIDL grants up to \$10,000 for immediate relief for operating costs
- Expands eligibility for EIDL to include Tribal businesses, cooperatives, and ESOPs with fewer than 500 employees, as well as sole-proprietors or independent contractors. Private non-profits are also eligible for grants and EIDLs.
- Allows EIDLs based solely on applicant's credit score—Requires EIDLs made in response to COVID-19 before December 31, 2020, waive personal guarantee below \$200,000 and requirement that applicants has been in business for 1-year period.

**Loan Subsidies – \$17 billion**

- SBA will pay principal, interest, and fees for six months
- Loans already on deferment will receive six months of payments by SBA

**Secondary Market Loan Guarantees – \$100 billion****Additional Appropriations**

- \$675 million—SBA salaries and expenses
- \$25 million—SBA Office of Inspector General
- \$240 million—SBA entrepreneurial development and technical assistance (SBDCs and Women's Business Centers)
- \$25 million—Resource partner associations to provide online training
- \$10 million—Department of Commerce—Minority Business Development Agency
- \$25 million—Treasury Department salaries and expenses
- \$25 million—language access
- \$562 million—resources to provide Economic Injury Disaster Loans (additional to other EIDL funding)

**Other Business Provisions**

- Employee retention credit (employment taxes) equal to 50% of qualified wages paid per employee—ineligible if taking small business interruption loan. For all employers with 100 or fewer full-time employees, all employee wages qualify for the credit. Credit is provided

for first \$10,000 of compensation per employee.

- Available to employers whose operations were fully or partially suspended, or gross receipts declined by more than 50% when compared to same quarter in prior year.
- Delay payment of employer payroll taxes: allows employers and self-employed to defer payment of the employer share of Social Security tax. Deferred employment tax must be paid over the following two years.
- Student loans: Enables employers to provide a student loan repayment benefit to employees on a tax-free basis. Employer may contribute up to \$5,250 annually toward an employee's student loans, and payments would be excluded from employee's income.
- Workforce: provide workforce boards additional flexibility to use funds under WIO Act for administrative costs. Allows Governors to utilize reserved workforce funds on rapid response activities in response to COVID-19.

#### **Paid Leave Clarifications**

- Paid Leave: an employer shall not be required to pay more than \$200 per day and \$10,000 in the aggregate for each employee
- Paid Sick Leave: an employer shall not be required to pay more than \$511 per day and \$5,110 in the aggregate for sick leave; or more than \$200 per day and \$2,000 in the aggregate to care for quarantined individual or child
- Employers get advance funding on payroll tax credit to offset cost of expanded paid sick leave and family and medical leave

## **II. RELIEF FOR WORKERS**

#### **Direct Payments to Workers**

- \$1,200 per individual or \$2,400 for joint filing
- Additional \$500 per child
- Limitations:
  - \$75,000 adjusted gross income for single filers, or \$150,000 for joint return—based on 2019 tax return, if filed, or 2018
  - Rebate amount is reduced by \$5 for each \$100 that a taxpayer's income exceeds the phase-out threshold
  - Must have Social Security Number to be eligible
- Secretary of Treasury will conduct a public awareness campaign—but for vast majority of recipients, no action will be necessary to receive rebate check

#### **Unemployment Insurance**

- Provides payment to states to reimburse nonprofits, government agencies, and Tribes for half of the costs they incur through December 31, 2020, to pay unemployment benefits
  - For states that choose to pay recipients as soon as they become unemployed, provides funding to pay the cost of the first week of unemployment benefits through December 31, 2020
- Full paycheck replacement: provides an additional \$600 per week to each recipient of UI for up to four months
- Extends benefits an additional 13 weeks of federally-funded unemployment insurance benefits through December 31, 2020, for those who remain unemployed after state unemployment benefits are no longer available
- Expands access to UI benefits for workers who are not traditionally eligible for

unemployment benefits, including part-time, self-employed, and gig economy workers

- \$100 million—grants for “short-time compensation” programs, where employers reduce employee hours instead of laying off workers and the employees with reduced hours receive a pro-rated unemployment benefit. Provision pays 100% of the costs incurred in providing this short-term compensation and 50% to states programs that are started through December 31, 2020.

#### **Student Loan Relief**

- Monthly payments on federally held student loans suspended through September 30, 2020, with no interest accruing during that time. This provides relief for over 95% of student loan borrowers.

### **III. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION**

#### **Economic Stabilization to Economic Sectors – \$500 billion**

- Direct lending
  - \$25 billion—passenger air carriers
  - \$4 billion—cargo air carriers
  - \$17 billion—business critical to national security
- \$454 billion in loans, loan guarantees, and investments in businesses in critical economic sectors, States, and municipalities
  - Outlines specific regulations on using funds, including: prohibits businesses controlled by President, VP, Members of Congress, and heads of Executive Departments from receiving loans or investments; and bans stock buybacks for the term of the assistance plus 1 year. Will also require a Congressional Oversight Commission to provide oversight.

#### **Coronavirus Relief Fund – \$150 billion**

- Funds to states, territories, and tribal governments to use for expenditures incurred due to public health emergency.
- Funds distribution: All states receive a minimum of \$1.25 billion; distributions to states based on population proportion.
- *Direct payments only to local governments with populations above 500,000 (Title V).*

#### **Financial Institutions Provisions**

- Authorizes FDIC to temporarily establish a debt guarantee for solvent insured depositories and depository institution holding companies
- Temporary reduction in Community Bank Leverage Ratio for qualifying community banks from 9 to 8 percent.

#### **Economic Development Administration—\$1.5 billion**

- Provides economic adjustment assistance to revitalize local communities. EDA assistance can be used to rebuild impacted industries, such as tourism or manufacturing supply chains, capitalize local funds to provide low-interest loans to businesses of all sizes, and support locally-identified priorities for economic recovery.



#### **IV. PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE**

##### **Diagnostic Testing**

- Clarifies that all COVID-19 diagnostic testing is to be covered by private insurance plans without cost sharing
- For COVID-19 testing covered with no cost to patients, requires an insurer to pay either the rate specified in a contract between the provider and insurer, or a cash price posted by the provider

##### **Healthcare Providers**

- \$1.32 billion—supplemental funding to community health centers on the front lines of testing and treating patients for COVID-19
- Reauthorizes grant programs to offer telehealth technologies and services
- \$127 billion—for medical response efforts, including \$100 billion to provide grants to hospitals, public entities, and institutional providers to cover unreimbursed healthcare expenses or lost revenues

##### **First Responders**

- \$850 million—Byrne-JAG program to allow state and local police departments and jails to purchase PPE and other medical items to support overtime for officers on front lines. Resources will go to states and localities quickly to respond to this crisis.
- Disaster Relief Fund (through DHS)—\$45 billion for immediate needs of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. Reimbursable activities include medical response, PPE, National Guard deployment, coordination of logistics, safety measures, and community services.
- Firefighter grants—\$100 million for PPE (through DHS)
- Emergency Management Performance Grants (through DHS)—\$100 million to state, local, territorial, and tribal government for coordination, communications, and logistics

##### **COVID-19 Response**

- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention—\$1.5 billion to federal, state, and local public health agencies, including purchase of PPE, surveillance of COVID-19, lab testing, contact tracing, infection control, and public health preparedness and response

#### **V. HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

##### **Housing Relief**

- Prohibits foreclosures on all federally backed mortgage loans for 60-day period beginning March 18, 2020. Up to 180 days of forbearance for borrowers of a federally backed mortgage loan who have experienced financial hardship due to COVID-19. Applicable mortgages include Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, insured by HUD, VA, or USDA.
- Provides up to 90 days of forbearance for multifamily borrowers with a federally backed multifamily mortgage loan who have experienced a financial hardship. Borrowers receiving forbearance may not evict or charge late fees to tenants for the duration of forbearance period.
- Moratorium on Eviction Filings: For 120 days beginning on date of enactment, landlords are prohibited from initiating legal action to recover possession of a rental unit or to charge fees, penalties, or other charges to tenant related to nonpayment of rent where landlord's mortgage on that property is insured, guaranteed, supplemented, protected, or assisted

in any way by HUD, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, rural housing voucher program, or the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

### **HUD Programs**

- \$5 billion—Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to address economic and housing impacts of COVID-19.
  - \$2 billion of these funds will be allocated to states and local governments that received an allocation under FY 2020 CDBG formula
  - \$1 billion goes to directly to states to support coordinated response across entitlement and non-entitlement communities
  - \$2 billion allocated to states and local governments based on prevalence and risk of COVID-19 and related economic and housing disruption
- \$4 billion—Emergency Solutions Grant to address impact of COVID-19 among individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Eviction prevention activities include rapid rehousing, housing counseling, and rental deposit assistance.
- \$3 billion—Rental Assistance Protections for Low-Income Americans
  - \$1.935 billion—allow public housing agencies for Section 8 voucher and public housing
  - \$1 billion—continuation of housing assistance contracts with private landlords for Section 8 households
  - \$65 million—housing elderly and persons with disabilities for rental assistance, service coordinators, and support services for affordable households
  - \$65 million—Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, to maintain rental assistance and operational and administrative flexibility for housing and support services

### **Social Services**

- \$15.5 billion—SNAP to ensure all residents, including seniors and children, receive the food they need
- \$8.8 billion—Child Nutrition Programs to ensure children receive meals while school is not in session
- \$450 million—The Emergency Food Assistance Program to provide resources for food banks across the country
- \$1 billion—Community Services Block Grant to help communities address the consequences of increasing unemployment and economic disruption
- \$900 million—Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

## **VI. AIRPORTS & TRANSPORTATION**

- Repeals Federal Excise Taxes collection in relation to commercial aviation, such as those applied to transportation of person (e.g., ticket tax), the transportation of property (e.g., cargo tax), and aviation fuel.
- Relief for aviation workers: provides financial assistance for wages in amounts up to \$25 billion for passenger air carriers, \$4 billion for cargo air carriers, and \$3 billion for airline contractors.
- \$10 billion—Federal assistance to help publicly-owned, commercial airports address COVID-19 crisis
- \$25 billion—to public transit operators

**VII. OVERVIEW OF EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS**

- **\$340 billion total**
  - \$48.9 billion—Department of Agriculture and FDA
    - \$15.5 billion—SNAP
    - \$8.8 billion—Child Nutrition Programs
    - \$450 million—Emergency Food Assistance Program to food banks
    - \$80 million—FDA for medicine, vaccines, and therapies
    - \$25 million—distance learning and telemedicine
    - \$14 billion—Commodity Credit Corporation
    - \$9.5 billion—support for specialty crop producers
  - \$3.079 billion—support economic development, science, and law enforcement
    - \$1.5 billion—Economic Development Administration
    - \$50 million—support for manufacturing
    - \$300 million—assistance for fishermen
    - \$850 million—Byrne-Justice Assistance Grant Program
    - \$100 million—Federal Bureau of Prisons
    - \$55 million—FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals Service, and U.S. Attorneys
    - \$6 million—National Institute of Standards and Technology
    - \$75 million—National Science Foundation
    - \$50 million—Legal Services Corporation
  - \$10.5 billion—Department of Defense
    - \$1.4 billion—deployment of National Guard
    - \$1 billion—Defense Production Act—invest in manufacturing capabilities
    - \$415 million—research and development
    - \$1.5 billion—expansion of military hospitals and expeditionary hospital packages
  - \$221 million—agencies to respond to COVID-19 impact on operations
    - \$70 million—US Army Corps of Engineers
    - \$20.6 million—Bureau of Reclamation
    - \$28 million—Department of Energy
    - \$3.3 million—Nuclear Regulatory Commission
    - \$99.5 million—Department of Energy's Office of Science
  - \$1.82 billion—Financial Services and General Government support for small business, elections
    - \$562 million—SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)
    - \$400 million—states to prepare for 2020 elections
    - \$80 million—Pandemic Response Accountability Committee to provide transparency and oversight of funds
    - \$200 million—Federal Communications Commission
    - \$250 million—IRS to administer new tax credits for paid leave
    - \$7.5 million—Judiciary
  - \$45.873 billion—Department of Homeland Security to prepare for COVID-19
    - \$45 billion—immediate needs of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments
    - \$200 million—Emergency Food and Shelter Program
    - \$100 million—PPE for first responders
    - \$100 million—Emergency Management Performance Grants
    - \$178 million—PPE for federal employees on front lines
    - \$100 million—TSA for enhanced sanitation at airport security checkpoints
    - \$141 million—Coast Guard Reserve

- \$45 million—FEMA information technology
  - \$9 million—Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
- \$2 billion—Department of the Interior
  - Provide necessary resources to assist Native communities and tribal governments
- \$172.1 billion—investments in healthcare, vaccine development, support for state and local governments' COVID-19 efforts
  - \$4.3 billion—CDC to support federal, state, and local public health agencies
  - \$945 million—National Institutes of Health
  - \$127 billion—medical response efforts, including \$100 billion for new program to provide grants to health facilities, and \$27 billion for Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)
  - \$30.75 billion—Education Stabilization Fund for states, school districts, and higher education institutions
  - \$360 million—Department of Labor to invest in training and supportive services for dislocated workers
  - \$3.5 billion—child care and early education programs through Child Care Development Block Grant
  - \$1 billion—Community Services Block Grant to address unemployment and economic disruption
  - \$900 million—Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- \$48.5 billion—transportation and housing
  - \$10 billion—publicly-owned, commercial airports
  - \$1.018 billion—Amtrak
  - \$25 billion—public transit operators
  - \$5 billion—Community Development Block Grant (\$2 billion to states and local governments that received an allocation under FY2020 formula)
  - \$4 billion—emergency grants for people experiencing homelessness, including rapid rehousing, rental deposit assistance
  - \$3 billion—housing providers to help low-income tenants assisted by HUD